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and here are held in position by the exopods of the swimmerets while the endopods, covered by slender filiform hairs, extend into the mass of eggs. The pleopoda have powers of motion in two planes, one fore and aft, the other oblique. By these motions the ends of the hairs are brought in contact with the eggs which are thus penetrated by them, the hair passing in and out again. The egg itself rotates and escapes injury. In this way numbers of eggs are impaled or skewered on each hair. As development proceeds the chorion stretches and gives rise to a stalk, which increases in length with time. This process is also aided by the perivitelline fluid, which is adhesive and sticks the chorion to the hair. After the egg is hatched the egg shells and their stalks are cast off by molting the integument, the outer layer of the hairs, together with the adhering shells being cast with the rest of the 'skin.' The eggs are fastened only to the hairs of the endopods, as these alone are smooth and filiform. The hairs of the exopods are plumose or serrate, a condition which prevents their perforating the eggs.

Gardiner's Maldives.¹—The third part of the second volume of Gardiner's Report maintains the unusually high quality of its predecessors. It contains six papers, of which three are written by members of the expedition and the three others by well known specialists.

The Isopoda are treated by Stebbing in 23 pages. Thirteen species are described, representing eight families. While some are from the sea at moderate depths, two (a Corallana and a Limnoria) are found in rotten wood in the lagoon, one (Cirolana) lives in tentacles of a large tubicolous polychaete. A Cymothoa lives on the gills of a parrot-fish. Tylokepon, n.g., is a bopyrid living on the gills of crustacea. Finally, a sphaeromid (Exosphaeroma) and a Ligia are representatives of two semi-terrestrial groups.

The Hydromedusæ are treated by Browne. The discussion of the Anthomedusæ leads to a revision of the family Williadæ with two genera, Willia and Proboscidactyla, of which the latter only is in the collection from the Maldives. It occurs also on the east coast of North America and has several species notable for their production of medusa buds. Among the Leptomedusæ is a five-rayed representative of Mayer's genus Pseudoclytia which Browne, following Mayer, believes to have arisen as a sport. The Trachomedusæ are treated in synoptic fashion. A new species and a new

¹ Gardiner, G. S. *The Fauna and Geography of the Maldives and Laccadive Archipelagoes, etc.* Vol. II, part III, pp. 589-698, pls. 35-48.

genus are created. Hermaphroditism is described in one case. One *Narcomedusa*, a long known species of the Indian Ocean, is described. Five species of Siphonophores were collected. The author states that he could find no copy of the Mark Anniversary Volume in London. Let him apply to Henry Holt & Co., New York.

The reptant decapods of the suborders Hippidea, Thalassinidea, and Scyllaridea, are treated by Borradaile. The first two groups are taken between tide marks, the latter in the reefs or on sandy bottom. There are enumerated two albuneids and three hippids (*Remipes*), one axiid, a gebiid, four callianassas, two palinurids and one *Scyllarus*.

The Madreporaria are treated by Gardiner, who lays especial stress on their variation, distinguishing vegetative, continuous, and discontinuous or specific. This extensive paper is accompanied by well executed half-tone plates from photographs of the dry corals.

The Antipatharia are described in a few pages by Forster Cooper. They are chiefly Indian Ocean species.

The Arachnida of the archipelagoes, treated by Pocock, raise the question of their origin. "Some of the species, such as *Isometrus europaeus*, *Heteropoda regia* and *Uloborus geniculatus*, which frequent human dwellings, have doubtless been introduced by human agency; but it is probable that the ancestors of the majority of the Spiders reached these islands on floating gossamer threads." "The presence of only one species of Scorpion [*Isometrus europaeus*], and that a form notoriously liable to dispersal by man's instrumentality, suggests that, unless in very remote times, there has been no connection between the archipelagoes and the mainland of India . . . and this is further borne out by the almost complete specific identity between the two faunas."

C. B. D.

CLIMATOLOGY.

Ward's Translation of Hann's Climatology.¹—Dr. Hann, professor of cosmical physics at the University of Vienna and formerly director of the Austrian Meteorological Bureau, published in 1883

¹ Hann, Dr. Justius.—*Handbook of Climatology. Part I, General Climatology.* Translated by Robert DeCourcy Ward. The Macmillan Company, 1903. 8vo, 437 pages.